

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

Public School Battalion.
THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School and University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.
Training is now being forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
4, 7 and 9, Old Park Street, W.
Gen. FAYE, T. F. ENG.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

"CATTLE" PORTABLE MOTORS FOR ATTACHING TO ROWBOATS.
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements and exclusive features not found in others.
ALEX. ROSS & Co., Agents,
Tel. 27. 4, Des Voeux Road.
619

No. 17,829

號九十二百八千七萬一第 日三十二月五年卯乙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3RD, 1915.

六拜禮

號三月七年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.

July 3rd. Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m. per s.s. CHENAN.
July 6th. Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m. per s.s. ANNUCI.
July 7th. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m. per s.s. MONTAGNE.
July 7th. Formosa, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 3 p.m. per s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU.
July 10th. Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Africa, Iquique, Valparaiso and Corneil, at 11 a.m. per s.s. KITA MARU.

S.S.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA
OGHI, MUTABE, YOSHINOTANI,
NANAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW
AND KAMITAMADA Collieries.
AGENTS FOR
SAKITO AND OYUBARI Coals.
HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI,
TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI,
MOBI, KATATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTABU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO,
YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW,
PEKING.

Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.
AGENTS:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GUNAR & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1914. [540]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY.
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 10 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 10 " "
2.45 " " 3.15 " " 10 " "
3.15 " " 3.45 " " 10 " "
3.45 " " 4.15 " " 10 " "
4.15 " " 4.45 " " 10 " "
4.45 " " 5.15 " " 10 " "
5.15 " " 5.45 " " 10 " "
5.45 " " 6.15 " " 10 " "
6.15 " " 6.45 " " 10 " "
6.45 " " 7.15 " " 10 " "
7.15 " " 7.45 " " 10 " "
7.45 " " 8.00 a.m. " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 8.00 a.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 10 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 10 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 10 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN I. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1915. [457]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A1, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Contradict Condensers, Steam Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Paterson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.
NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
510 feet. 350 feet. 714 feet.
Length on Keel Blocks " " " 77 " 53 " 88 "
Width of Entrance on bottom " " " 24 " 24 " 34 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide " " " 24 " 24 " 34 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OUIA MARU," 710 tons and 13 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBÉ.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "WADADOCK" KOBÉ.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power " " No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in " " 460 feet. " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in " " 66 " " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in " " 22 " " 22 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks " " " 308 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom " " " 58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide " " " 25 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBÉ AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL.
Now well-known throughout the East for STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:
Competes with the best quality English Cokes or FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST GRADE
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 1030.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [144]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVERSING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.
Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until further Notice.
Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Uting and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Saitou (Tsingtao) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBÉ MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	Passenger Fare	1st Class Fare	2nd Class Fare	3rd Class Fare	Passenger Fare
10.00	6.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	10.00
12.00	8.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	8.00	5.00	12.00
14.00	10.00	6.00	14.00	14.00	10.00	6.00	14.00
16.00	12.00	7.00	16.00	16.00	12.00	7.00	16.00
18.00	14.00	8.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	8.00	18.00
20.00	16.00	9.00	20.00	20.00	16.00	9.00	20.00
22.00	18.00	10.00	22.00	22.00	18.00	10.00	22.00
24.00	20.00	11.00	24.00	24.00	20.00	11.00	24.00
26.00	22.00	12.00	26.00	26.00	22.00	12.00	26.00
28.00	24.00	13.00	28.00	28.00	24.00	13.00	28.00
30.00	26.00	14.00	30.00	30.00	26.00	14.00	30.00
32.00	28.00	15.00	32.00	32.00	28.00	15.00	32.00
34.00	30.00	16.00	34.00	34.00	30.00	16.00	34.00
36.00	32.00	17.00	36.00	36.00	32.00	17.00	36.00
38.00	34.00	18.00	38.00	38.00	34.00	18.00	38.00
40.00	36.00	19.00	40.00	40.00	36.00	19.00	40.00
42.00	38.00	20.00	42.00	42.00	38.00	20.00	42.00
44.00	40.00	21.00	44.00	44.00	40.00	21.00	44.00
46.00	42.00	22.00	46.00	46.00	42.00	22.00	46.00
48.00	44.00	23.00	48.00	48.00	44.00	23.00	48.00
50.00	46.00	24.00	50.00	50.00	46.00	24.00	50.00
52.00	48.00	25.00	52.00	52.00	48.00	25.00	52.00
54.00	50.00	26.00	54.00	54.00	50.00	26.00	54.00
56.00	52.00	27.00	56.00	56.00	52.00	27.00	56.00
58.00	54.00	28.00	58.00	58.00	54.00	28.00	58.00
60.00	56.00	29.00	60.00	60.00	56.00	29.00	60.00
62.00	58.00	30.00	62.00	62.00	58.00	30.00	62.00
64.00	60.00	31.00	64.00	64.00	60.00	31.00	64.00
66.00	62.00	32.00	66.00	66.00	62.00	32.00	66.00
68.00	64.00	33.00	68.00	68.00	64.00	33.00	68.00
70.00	66.00	34.00	70.00	70.00	66.00	34.00	70.00
72.00	68.00	35.00	72.00	72.00	68.00	35.00	72.00
74.00	70.00	36.00	74.00	74.00	70.00	36.00	74.00
76.00	72.00	37.00	76.00	76.00	72.00	37.00	76.00
78.00	74.00	38.00	78.00	78.00	74.00	38.00	78.00
80.00	76.00	39.00	80.00	80.00	76.00	39.00	80.00
82.00	78.00	40.00	82.00	82.00	78.00	40.00	82.00
84.00	80.00	41.00	84.00	84.00	80.00	41.00	84.00
86.00	82.00	42.00	86.00	86.00	82.00	42.00	86.00
88.00	84.00	43.00	88.00	88.00	84.00	43.00	88.00
90.00	86.00	44.00	90.00	90.00	86.00	44.00	90.00
92.00	88.00	45.00	92.00	92.00	88.00	45.00	92.00
94.00	90.00	46.00	94.00	94.00	90.00	46.00	94.00
96.00	92.00	47.00	96.00	96.00	92.00	47.00	96.00
98.00	94.00	48.00	98.00	98.00	94.00	48.00	98.00
100.00	96.00	49.00	100.00	100.00	96.00	49.00	100.00

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.E. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun, and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "Yamato"). At Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin (the best sea-side resort in North China), all under the Company's management.
TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO. & EXPRESS TRAVELS CO., and Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON; the NORDDEUTSCH REISEBUREAU; and the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained free, or direct from the
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.
Tel. Add. "MANCHU."
FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.
MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN. [468]

WISEMAN, LTD. CAFE RESTAURANT.

DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE 407.
Special attention given to Catering for Bathing and Picnic Parties. [19]

MAMPEI HOTEL, KARUIZAWA.

3,270 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
THE BEST SUMMER RESORT IN JAPAN.
Dry and Invigorating Air. Guide for the Ascent of the Volcano Asama. Strictly First-Class Hotel in Karuizawa. 13 miles from the Railway Station. Special Terms offered for Prolonged Stay. Tennis Courts, Billiards, Library.
CABLE ADD. "MAMPEI" KARUIZAWA. Phone No. 22, KARUIZAWA.
K. SATO, Proprietor and Manager. [518]

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR, LTD.

CLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS, GLASGOW.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, OIL REFINERS, ETC., ETC.
CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, ETC.
PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—
WM. STEWART & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1914. [135]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak (in Logs and Planks).
Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.
Floorings—Suits to Order.
Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.
The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.
Prices and Samples on application.
Telegrams—Roxwood. Telephone No. 114631. P.O. Box No. 639.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914. [51]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" YOKOHAMA.
Codes used—A.B.C. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkins'.
DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 691, 2050, 3470.
NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. NO. 2 DOCK. Docking Length 376 ft. NO. 3 DOCK. Docking Length 461 ft.
Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. 100 powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Traders on short notice by letter or cable.
WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—
99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 67,817 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, custom house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.
Moorings Berth, 600 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the dock and warehouses. [112]

HOTELS THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [16]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR. HOTEL LAUNDRY MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS. Telephone: No. 373. Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
FRANK L. COOKE, Manager. [34]

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshment Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under Orchestrated Band. First-Class String to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.
For further particulars apply to—
MANAGER
Telephone 197.
Telegraphic address: "COMFORT." [20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.
Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.
P. O. PRUSTER, Manager. [68]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Peak, facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.
For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau.
Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.
1st February, 1915. [37]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.
Situated on the British Concession, Shamceen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided. Every information and special attention given to Tourists. Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES. [727]

EVER READY ENTERTAINMENT THE VICTOR-VICTROLA



RECITALS GIVEN DAILY.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

[31-6]

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES
OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

KEROSENE. ASAHI BEER.

WHAT OIL do you get? and what do you pay?

Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradors. Why not tell him to get

"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."

Packed in naked tins without cases. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & CO.,
73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [726]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Cauton Marbles in Various Shades.TELEPHONE 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$12 per annum. Postage

\$2 to any part of

the World.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MTSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG. [381]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[697]

LIFT THE BURDEN

of misery, woe and relentless suffering from your pain-filled form. Arise and go your way rejoicing, singing the praises of that matchless conqueror of Rheumatism, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It has befriended vast multitudes of crippled, despondent, helpless and hopeless Rheumatic sufferers. It has stopped the pain and CURED the disease when doctors and all other remedies had failed. For many years it has been known throughout the world as the best and surest relief for Rheumatic pain. Why should you continue to suffer when this wonderful remedy is so easily secured?

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
[414-17]

THE FIGHT FOR GALLIOLI.

HOW OVERSEA TROOPS

"MADE GOOD."

—FIVE DAYS OF HELL—

The following grim and characteristic story of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula—five days of hell, as he himself calls it—is told by a New Zealander who took part in the fighting. In a covering letter in the *Times* the writer says: "I have had my second tour in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and as a result am in hospital with a wrecked spine and a badly tangled web of nerves, caused through concussion from a shell and a fall. The enclosed is perhaps crude, but I made rather an effort to write it, and Nurse says 'never again'—for a while anyhow."

The "enclosed" is probably the most vivid personal narrative of the Gallipoli fighting which has yet reached England, says *The Times*.

A MILITARY HOSPITAL, CAIRO, May 17th.
A glass that was covered with a shallow mist, and beyond, the tops of green hills peering through the vapour, dim shapes of warships and transports, and a fleeting glimpse of a seaplane as it winged over the Turkish positions: this was the scene that met our eyes on the morning of April 23 when we approached the peninsula of Gallipoli. Drowning the noise of the whistles in our transport there rose and fell the thunderous uproar of the heavy guns, ceaseless in its monotonous roar, but as we drew nearer, relieved by the steady crash of the bursting Turkish shrapnel and the plunge of the heavier shell in the water amongst the transports.

As we approached the shore there came to our ears the continuous rattle of musketry, first scarcely perceptible, but at last growing to an ear-racking roll as of giant kettledrums beaten without reason. Through glasses I could see one of our skirmishing lines advancing from the beach to the beach. It was as though we watched a cinematograph screen. The white-bells on the beach and some brown figures sadly still on the grey sand, the green grass, and a tiled field across which advanced lines of our attacking force formed the foreground. Steep hills, clay faced and covered with dense scrub and dwarf holly, over which the cottonwool puffs of shrapnel appeared and disappeared, made the background.

WET AND WARM WORK.
Business-like and a destroyer-glided alongside our transport towing strings of heavy barges.

"What's it like over there?" we asked.
"Pretty warm, boy," answered a smiling gunner, "but they're on the run."

Straight to the beach we ran, to the foot of the hill (aba Tepa), but the destroyer necessarily could not take us right in to the sand and we landed sickly smiles at each other as the bullets purred and whistled over and round us. The sharp pointed bullet "Meow" like a motherless kitten as it passes you, but it enters the water with a "phut" that suggests something more pleasant. At last the barges were taken as far as possible and we jumped into water up to our armpits and half swam, half waded ashore. I had often seen the beach, but never like this.

It was as if someone had given me a smack below the chest with the flat of a heavy spade. Later came a sense of elation. Formed up we marched along the beach, past dressing stations already hemmed in by stretchers and wounded men. An Australian and a sailor lay beneath an oil sheet, their feet in the little waves.

Reinforcements at the double on the left, roared an officer through a megaphone, and then aside as a shell burst overhead. "Keep in under the bank—shrapnel's unhealthy." Then came a toilsome, tiresome scramble over the high bluffs to the firing line. On the top of the first ridge we came through a Turkish trench in the chest with the flat of a heavy spade. Later came a sense of elation. Formed up we marched along the beach, past dressing stations already hemmed in by stretchers and wounded men. An Australian and a sailor lay beneath an oil sheet, their feet in the little waves.

Snipers were everywhere, and as we made one descent of about 100 ft. an angle of about 45 degrees past 90 bullets splattered about on the stones and in the bushes round us. I struck a single slide and my downfall was expedited.

At the bottom I saw a wounded man bleeding badly over one shoulder. He grinned hideously with his shattered mouth. "Got it where the chicken got the axe," he wheezed, and faintly as the stretcher-bearers came up for him.

DYING MAN'S LAST THOUGHT.
And so on, up to the firing line, where I separated from my own unit and found ranges, that being my job, for an Australian regiment. Through the powerful telescope of the range-finder I could see all the Turkish retirement and then an embryo bayonet charge by some of our men. Still the wounded came back in apparently endless procession. They were wonderful, cheerful, and full of information and profanity.

Then in our trench things began to happen. Personally I think a sniper spotted the range-finder, for two bullets lobbed into the trench parapet and then the man next to me stood straight up and fell back over my legs. "Meish," he said quaintly, the Arabic for finished, and then more slowly, "Money-belt—missus and kids—dirty swine, dirty—"

Then a strange thing happened. Dying, shattered beyond recognition he rose to his knees and dragged his rifle to the parapet. With a weak finger he took shaky aim at the sky and fired his last shot, to collapse finally in the bottom of the trench.

Obviously the Turkish and our range-finders began to get too hot for comfort. For they were left of us changed position about a hundred yards along the trench, one of the Australians first resting a dead man's hat on a bush on the trench parapet. "Got our range," he said laconically, "better let 'em have a little target practice." They did, for the hat only stayed there five minutes.

STALKING A SNIPER.
Then we spotted our sniper. Have you ever gone stalking in open country with only dry water-courses or stone slides as cover and a Royal Smelling-dog on the slope opposite? It was rather like that. Two of our men crept from the trench and crawled out of sight through the bushes. All unconscious the Turk continued his rifle practice until a double report rang out and our two men appeared on our left waving the sniper's hat—their equivalent of a scalp. After that we had comparative peace.

Away to the right a machine gun, like a motor-cycle, purred incessantly, and then one from the *Ark Royal*, anchored in the bay behind, soared overhead, and twice white puffs of shrapnel appeared below her, where the Turks lobbed two shells. It is rather like shooting at a rocketing pheasant, this aeroplane-potting, and I was about the same result. Then she turned and went back to report.

Something was due to arrive and it did, suddenly, in the shape of a naval shell. First came the ear and nerve shattering roar of the gun, then the shriek of the shell overhead, and away in front a cloud of smoke and earth rose slowly and drifted away, showing a gap in the skyline and a few Turks, who obviously recollected that it was about time to start for the last train to Gallipoli. Away they went out of sight and then the naval guns started in earnest.

VOICE OF THE GUNS.

From the bay below came one continuous thunder, and the screech of the heavy projectiles was incessant. No sooner had one burst than another was on its way.

Presently the 15-inchers started and we tore up some "pull-through" rag to put in our ears. Commands, unless shouted, were unintelligible now, and one felt ridiculous yelling against such thunderous voices. Below in the bay a warship was firing salvoes from her six-inch battery. Puffs of brown smoke would jet from the bulwarks, and then, a long while afterwards, the roll of reports would shake the hills.

Then the enemy's guns joined in the argument and puffs of shrapnel began to burst above us and the whistle of the flying bullets was everywhere. The brass nose of a howitzer shell struck from nowhere upon a mound in front and rolled into the trench. I buried my fingers picking it up. For three hours this violent cannonading lasted and then it gave place to a more desultory, but still severe, bombardment.

We had gained our footing, at heavy cost it is true, but at least a mile square of the Gallipoli peninsula was ours and Von der Goltz Pasha was moved a line. Each on the beach stores were beginning to come in—Hammocks, blankets, and mules were landed and ammunition reserves grew as one watched. Men were carrying water to the firing line, ammunition and oil for the machine guns. On every path the stretcher-bearers toiled with their sad loads and wounded waited patiently in little knots by the dressing stations, laughing, chatting, and cheering each other. Sweating under the hot sun the doctors worked like machines, probing, washing, bandaging. Often the bullets went beyond aid and a handkerchief of a man had known—cheery, optimistic—beyond the help of the Brigadier-General in khaki shirt and neat riding breeches was sending off innumerable messages—cool, ubiquitous, and business-like, he inspired others to emulate him.

Wonder of wonders! We had been ashore only six hours when three wireless stations sprang up mushroom-like on the beach and their buzzing sparks told the warships just how and where to send their screaming missiles. Troops continued to land, and as soon as they were landed were rushed to the firing line, usually to the left, for the right was well held and safe for the time.

THE BOAT OF DEATH.

At nightfall the bombardment ceased, but Turkish shrapnel burst over the beach and the sound of the boats were submitted to nerve-racking and noisy. Sleep was out of the question, and trench digging, to consolidate the position we had won commenced almost immediately.

On our left along the beach about half a mile, a boat, sunk in the surf, rocked unceasingly. With the aid of a glass I could see its freight. Sitting upright were at least eight dead men, and on the beach another 20. A sailor, distinguishable by his white cap cover, lay in attitude strangely lifelike, his chin resting on his hand, his face turned to our position. The next afternoon I casually turned my glasses on the pathetic group and saw that the sailor was now lying on his back with his face to the sky. There was no mistake; he had been alive, and perhaps even now, after lying there nearly 36 hours, he was still alive. I was destined to get yet another thrill. In the centre of the heap on the beach there was some movement.

And then I saw distinctly a khaki cap waving weakly, and presently a man detached himself from the group and lolled slowly towards us along the beach. Immediately the group started afresh.

Four other men and myself made off along the beach to meet the dead figure, which by this time had collapsed. Ten yards out from our trench we drew fire, and the bullets whistled confidently "Duck," and as they entered the water or hit the stones by our feet, "Run like the devil!" I personally out but the first hundred yards in well under 10 seconds, and although my style might have been ragged, it was good enough and got me to a small sandy knoll where I was able to talk to the man.

There were four others still alive out there, he said, and "last night there were eight, but it was cold, and they had no water or food, and couldn't last it out." That was all. We got him in slowly, and afterwards the others, but not until one of the warships had dealt with the snipers. Later we buried all the others. One of the men we brought in had been out there half in the water and half out, shot through both knees, but he had crawled out, and asked first about his brother in another company, and then explained where the Turks were sniping him.

THE ATTACK AT DAWN.

At night the rifle fire waved backwards and forwards in fluctuating bursts, and we expected an attack at dawn. It came, but not against our position. More in the centre the enemy made a desperate effort. By this time they had bayoneted many of our wounded and ten uniforms from them and from our side. They approached our trenches—came through the lines, and were certainly brave in venturing. Once an unmistakably foreign bugle blew the "Charge," but an order was passed down our line to take no notice; it was a ruse. At one time, as darkness came down, a voice in English called "Retire! Retire," but as there was no immediate reason why we should retire, we waited, and again Brigade Headquarters formed us it was not a British command. A later German was captured in our trenches dressed in an Australian uniform. It will be hard to forget those first days, if even now I wake at night with the fear of musketry in my ears only to find the cart is rumbling past the hospital on easy wheels.

The reward offered by the British authorities for information leading to the detection of German submarines has been fixed at £2,000.

CHINESE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The quarterly returns of trade for January-March have just been issued by the Statistical Department of the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs. The return of dues and duties shows a considerable reduction for the quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, the falling off being in import duty, tonnage dues and opium. The following is the revenue of each port for the quarter together with the figures for the corresponding quarter of 1914:

Port.	1915.	1914.
Aigun	11,762,083	12,840,806
Samsung		
Harbin District:		
Munchouli	43,000,735	52,073,384
Harbin		
Suifenho	152,144,071	182,207,715
Hunchun	3,788,081	5,535,727
Lungchingshan	2,903,860	4,131,831
Antung	10,802,581	11,397,169
Tatungkow		1,935,401
Dairen	717,325,099	749,000,870
Newchwang	13,611,117	14,128,615
Chinwangtao	91,912,845	115,922,534
Tientsin	778,058,548	814,253,803
Chefoo	182,243,170	195,707,321
Kiaochow		180,553,627
Chungking	137,623,055	142,885,165
Tientsin	39,252,438	41,515,759
Shansi	9,574,367	10,439,586
Changsha	41,283,051	41,303,096
Yenchow	431,303	1,032,091
Hankow	717,007,527	812,285,819
Kiaochow	10,494,438	10,338,893
Wuhu	65,497,162	62,070,001
Nanking	58,911,488	61,348,188
Chinking	108,113,775	149,720,650
Shanghai	2,094,896,544	3,036,745,551
Soochow	33,730,621	30,183,950
Hangchow	46,676,926	75,471,290
Ningpo	83,678,862	101,765,934
Wenchow	5,777,864	9,013,023
Szechuan	1,203,562	1,009,884
Fochow	101,637,517	134,073,212
Amoy	119,622,567	139,707,092
Swatow	333,813,180	456,388,077
Canton	508,404,802	750,434,175
Kowloon	73,581,393	88,753,687
Kowloon:		
Railway Collection	7,720,182	7,904,514
Lappa	49,610,721	66,132,600
Kongmoon	49,501,126	108,692,774
Samshui	51,263,913	67,784,882
Wuchow	138,504,175	174,054,756
Nanning	26,544,025	26,455,069
Kiangchow	49,432,749	48,107,355
Pakhoi	22,656,165	21,604,004
Lungchow	2,284,120	1,583,600
Mongtsz	98,103,056	122,778,070
Szechuan	1,105,133	1,031,828
Tengyueh	21,073,604	10,000,320
Total Hk. Tls.	7,956,106,192	10,335,230,376

THE DEATH OF MR. A. J. SCOTT.

LADY'S STORY OF A DRAMATIC DEATH COMPACT.

The personal column of the *Times* of May 15th contains an advertisement of melancholy interest to many Kobe residents, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. It is to the effect that if any survivor of the *Lusitania* outrage met Mr. A. J. Scott on the voyage, any news would be gratefully received by his brother, W. Scott, 61 John's, Berkhamsstead, Hertis. Mr. A. J. Scott, as many of our readers will be aware, was on the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, being stationed for several years in Kobe, where he made many friends. He was on his way home on vacation when, as a passenger by the *Lusitania*, he fell a victim to German ruthlessness. Mr. Scott was very fond of children, and was never happier than when giving a party to foreign children, who, it is scarcely necessary to say, returned the liking in full measure, and mourn his untimely death sincerely.

Appropos of this inquiry, a story of pathetic interest was told to a Press representative by Miss Rita Jolivet, the actress, one of the few *Lusitania* passengers who were saved, and who stood calmly chatting with Mr. Frohman and Mr. Vanderbilt during the last tense moments before the ship sank. The three of them, together with Mr. G. L. S. Vernon (Miss Jolivet's brother-in-law) and Mr. A. J. Scott (of Kobe) joined hands and stood waiting to face death together.

"We stood," said Miss Jolivet, "talking about the Germans and a rumour which had gained currency to the effect that a man, obviously of German origin, had been arrested for tampering with the wireless. The story was that this man had been discovered at one o'clock in the morning a day or two before doing something to the apparatus, and had been immediately imprisoned. I did not see the man arrested, so I am not sure about its truth. But there were good grounds for believing it."

"We determined not to enter the boats. Just a minute or two before the end Mr. Frohman said, with a smile: 'Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure that life gives us!'"

"Mr. Scott fetched three lifebelts—one for Mr. Vanderbilt, one for Mr. Frohman, and one for my brother-in-law; he said he was not going to wear one himself, and my brother-in-law also refused to put his on. I heard that Mr. Vanderbilt gave his to a lady. Mr. Scott and I helped to fix a lifebelt on to Mr. Frohman."

"My brother-in-law took hold of my hand, and I grasped the hand of Mr. Frohman, who, as you know, was lame. Mr. Scott took hold of his other hand and Mr. Vanderbilt joined the row, too. We had made up our minds to die together. Mr. Frohman, in a perfectly calm voice, said: 'They're done for us; we had better get out.' He knew that his 'beautiful adventure' was about to begin."

"He had hardly spoken when, with a tremendous roar, a great wave of water swept along the deck. We were all divided in a moment, and I have not seen any of those brave men alive since. Mr. Frohman, Mr. Vanderbilt, and my brother-in-law were drowned; when Mr. Frohman's body was recovered, there was a most beautiful and peaceful smile upon his lips."

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

[126]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on July 2nd at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. S. B. C. ROSS (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.
Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table Finance Minute No. 28, and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

RATING ORDINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to move, Sir, that it be resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentages on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the under-mentioned places be altered as follows, with effect from the 1st July, 1915:—Sham Shui Po, from 9 per cent. to 10½ per cent.; Fuk Tsun Heng, from 10½ per cent. to 12½ per cent.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Colonial Secretary—I beg to state that the resolutions with regard to the accounts of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) during the year 1915 were considered by the Finance Committee a week ago, and they were passed, and I now beg to move: "It is hereby resolved that a sum of Dollars Six hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two (\$691,972) be advanced out of funds in the custody of the Government for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) during the year 1915."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

LAND FOR RECREATION PURPOSES.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before we proceed with the orders of the day, I should like to make a short statement about an exchange of land, which may be of some interest. I mentioned the Praya East Reclamation at the last meeting of the Council. In connection with that it is necessary for the owner of Inland Lot 29 to convert a portion of that Inland Lot into a Marine Lot. This concession has been granted to other owners of land along the Praya East so as to enable them to come in as Marine Lot holders in the Reclamation, and the terms were fixed. The payment of enhanced Crown Rent on the Marine Lots was insisted upon. Crown rent on Marine Lots is, of course, higher than Crown Rent on Inland Lots. In this particular instance the enhanced sum is a considerable one—in the neighbourhood of \$70,000. You are all aware, I suppose, of the restricted area for recreation in this Colony, and we (the Government) have been casting envious eyes upon a certain site at the back of the Cotton Mills, called Sookunpoo Valley. There are certain lots there belonging to Sir Robert Jardine which we thought would make, with some expenditure, a suitable addition to our flat areas for recreation. We entered into negotiations with Sir Robert Jardine, and he very kindly, and, I may say, very generously, agreed to exchange this land in Sookunpoo Valley for the sum that would be owing from him to the Government for the areas of Crown land on this portion of Inland Lot 29 on conversion. The area—I do not know whether hon. members are acquainted with it—is somewhat swampy, and it will require to be drained, but this will be of considerable benefit to house-holders residing in that vicinity, and when drained it will form a very suitable area. The conditions under which we find ourselves at present do not admit of very large expenditure on this area in the near future, but we

shall take it in hand gradually, and hope that in a reasonable number of years it will be a very useful and not inconsiderable addition to the recreation grounds of the Colony.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I beg to move the first reading of the Ordinance intitled, "An Ordinance to regulate the entrance of persons into the Colony, and their departure from the Colony, and to confer various powers in connection therewith." There are two errors in the print of the Bill which has been circulated to members. The Bill was prepared in some haste, and in paragraph 2 the last two words of the definition of "passenger," the words "or launch," are to be omitted. And in clause 14, section 11 should read section 10, the sixth line. The two corrections have been made in the official copy of the Bill.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I ask leave of the Council to read this Bill a first time. As the Attorney-General said, it has been drawn up under pressure, but I hope that hon. members will pass it. They have a full week to consider it.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill are given as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to make better provision:—

(a) For the examination of persons entering and leaving the Colony;
(b) For the deportation of persons ordered to quit the Colony under the powers conferred by the Order in Council of the 23rd October, 1896.

(c) For the registration of visitors at hotels, boarding-houses, and clubs;
(d) For the detection and punishment of persons who attempt to leave the Colony without permission or to evade the examination contemplated by the Bill.

The clauses of the Bill are self-explanatory, but it may be mentioned that Clause 14 is practically a copy of Article 3 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915, and that the immediate intention is to restrict the operation of Clause 11 to such persons as are required to obtain passes at present.

POST OFFICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, I beg to move the second reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Post Office Ordinance, 1900." The objects of this Bill, Sir, are to provide that no letter may be sent out of the Colony, except through the Post Office, to give powers to make searches for postal articles in respect of which offences have been, or may be about to be, committed; to give powers to the Governor-in-Council to extend the exclusive privileges of the Postmaster General in the case of newspapers, in special cases; and to increase the penalties for contravention of section 6 of the principal Ordinance, which section deals with the Postmaster General's exclusive privileges.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council then went into the Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the following clause be substituted for the existing clause viz:—
"5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of section 7 of the Principal Ordinance, no newspaper from out of the Colony, coming directly or indirectly from any country or place to which the Governor-in-Council may direct that this section shall apply, shall be conveyed in the Colony otherwise than by the post or shall be delivered to or through the General Post Office."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

On clause 6, making the obstruction of any search, seizure, removal or detention authorised by the Ordinance a misdemeanour.

HON. MR. HEWITT said—With regard to this, Sir, it has been suggested to me that it is a very serious offence even in normal conditions, and much more so in time of war, and that the penalty is not severe enough—a maximum of twelve months' imprisonment or a fine of \$500. I think it would be a very good thing if you could see you way to double those penalties both in imprisonment and fine. Of course it does not follow that the maximum will be imposed in every case. It is a very serious offence.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The existing penalty is a fine of \$500, and now twelve months' imprisonment is the maximum, in addition to the \$500 fine.

HON. MR. HEWITT—Two years would not be a bit too much in a bad case, and it should really read either or both penalties.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think the penalty is a sufficient deterrent. I do not think many people will carry letters out of the Colony when they know they may get twelve months' imprisonment in the Hongkong prison for it.

HON. MR. HEWITT—An alien enemy might attempt to get them in or out of the Colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I think it is a sufficient deterrent having regard to the other offences in the Statute Book. The only thing in which a change might be made is with regard to the fine. The legal fine under what may be called the "Legislation" Ordinance dealing with Alien Enemies and Trading with the Enemy is twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY—A fine is no good at all. I think if you put on a big fine you tempt the Magistrate to impose a fine. We do not want him to do that. We want him to send them to gaol. I think it is sufficient.

Council then resumed, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1913." In doing so he said:—When the principal Ordinance was introduced the question was considered of having power to forfeit goods which were imported in contravention of this Ordinance. There was then no such power existing in England, and it was thought better not to introduce the power here. The Customs (War Powers) Act 1915, which has recently been passed by the Imperial Parliament, does confer that power, and it is proposed by this Bill to take similar power here. Clause 2, therefore, gives power to seize and forfeit any goods which are imported into the Colony from enemy territory. Opportunity is taken under clause 3 to provide that in proceedings under this Ordinance, or under the principal Ordinance, certificates produced from official custody and purporting to be signed by any British Consul or Consular officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matters stated therein. That is proposed on account of the difficulty of bringing matters and facts into Court from any great distance, with great loss of time and expense.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill are given as follows:—

The object of this Bill is to make better provision:—

(a) For the examination of persons entering and leaving the Colony;
(b) For the deportation of persons ordered to quit the Colony under the powers conferred by the Order in Council of the 23rd October, 1896.

(c) For the registration of visitors at hotels, boarding-houses, and clubs;
(d) For the detection and punishment of persons who attempt to leave the Colony without permission or to evade the examination contemplated by the Bill.

The clauses of the Bill are self-explanatory, but it may be mentioned that Clause 14 is practically a copy of Article 3 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915, and that the immediate intention is to restrict the operation of Clause 11 to such persons as are required to obtain passes at present.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor laid on the table the proceedings of the Finance Committee No. 9, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 25th.

THE MENACE OF THE DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

The great numbers of discharged soldiers who have been allowed to remain at the place of discharge are responsible for the large amount of rowdiness that is a marked feature of our neighbourhood. The common remarks one hears now is, "There are thorns and thistles wherever you go." The discharged soldier is a menace to peace and happiness wherever he is. The new General has issued orders that they must all return to their own homes within a given time. Batches of them are being sent away from here now and again. They are paid their home-going expenses and are paid fifteen cents for daily food. Before going on board ship they are photographed in companies of twenty, also names and addresses are added. If these men fail to report themselves after having received payment they will be rigorously dealt with. The people seem highly gratified that the General has determined on this course.

THE WOMAN PATRIOT.

A rich lady in the neighbourhood who is a true patriot strives hard to arouse her neighbours to their national duties. Her idea was that the best medium to produce the desired effect was a play. The main idea running through the scene is that of the "Humiliation and degradation of the Chinese State," and let no secondary considerations dwarf the most important matters. In a play of this kind the first duty of the actor is to give thanks to the one who engages and pays the actor. This is done by four Chinese characters written in a scroll. Translated they run: "May your years be endless." These she cleverly converts into a salutation. "Do not forget your country's shame." The second item is one in which Buddha is invoked. The ordinary greeting to Buddha is, "Your merit and virtue are limitless." Better have the words: "Remember your country's shame," before your eyes. So with a few more of the pious wishes of the people. Let all pious wishes be concentrated in this all-important one, "Remember your country's shame."

THE CHINAMAN'S IDEALS.

The Chinaman has at present certain ideals to the realization of which he bends all energies—so he says at least. His desire is to gain his independency. In order to its attainment he uses a variety of methods. One of his never-ending phrases at present is "use Chinese goods; disown all things foreign." In fact the boycotting spirit is rampant. He admits that there are three views with regard to boycott, i.e., three ways of treating those who do not favour the boycott of foreign goods. The one are those who are bitterly hostile to any Chinese who will handle foreign goods. I have seen it expressed "blow such up—stab them." There is a second and a large class of Chinese who wish to live at peace with the foreigner. They recommend "Transact no business with the enemy." If a Chinaman still trades with him, disown him, do not help him in any way. There is a third set which is the most despicable. These recommend that, in the case of those Chinese who refuse to favour boycotting, oil be poured on their goods and filth be laid on their threshold so that all their goods be destroyed. These remarks do not show the Chinaman in a favourable light. It shows that he can be petty, mean, rancorous, and surely unworthy of a great nation that should be given to high and generous motive.

THE DISTILLATION OF CHINESE "WHISKY."

It is maintained that the Government is really tackling the matter of distillation of whisky. Each family is going to be allowed twelve gallons for yearly consumption. But a tax has to be paid. Each Province is going to be held responsible for the amount of tax and its collection. This is an undoubted interference with time-honoured privilege.

RAILWAY SCHEMES.

A man has come recently to Chiau-on city who gives out that he is a Government deputy come to examine into the proposed railway schemes for Canton, Fukien, and Kiangsi. In these railways it is understood among the Chinese that English companies have a preponderating interest. This deputy seems to think that British firms are not very enthusiastic about them and that he would not object to their transference to another country. This deputy has not produced satisfactory credentials. Hence the doubt. The comment passed on him is, "We do not know whether he is sincere or a tiger come to gorge!"

A Telegraph correspondent learns from an American metal broker just returned from Germany that she produces sufficient copper for shells and holds sufficient cotton for one year's supply of explosives, but is unable to lay down more battleships, as she lacks the nickel to harden the plates.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

FOR ALL KINDS OF

BAGS

LADIES' LEATHER HAND-BAGS. SILK VANITY BAGS.

HOLDALLS LINEN BAGS.

GENT'S COLLAR BOXES. COLLAR BAGS.

KIT BAGS—SUIT CASES, CADDY BAGS.

HAT CASES, CRICKET BAGS.

TENNIS BALL NETS, ETC., ETC.

ALL BRITISH MADE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[22]

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS,

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[662]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
PERMANENT, BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL,
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"
Capt. J. T. Jeffery, carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this port on SATURDAY, the
17th July, 1915, at NOON, taking Pas-
sengers and Cargo for the above Ports,
in connection with the Co.'s "MAGENTA,"
in which vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for
Italy, France and London (under arrange-
ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into
the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to
Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for
London, etc., will be conveyed via Bom-
bay and transhipped to the "MAGENTA,"
due in London on the 25th August, 1915.
Parcels will be received at the Office
until 4 P.M. the day before sailing.
The contents and value of all packages required.
For further particulars, apply to
B. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1915. [1]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr.
JOHN ROBERTSON to Sign our
Firm for Presentation.
W. A. MANNING & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [718]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by
mutual arrangement Mr. RICHARD
NICKOLSON, who has retired from our Firm on
the 30th June 1915. As from such date our
Business will be carried on by the only remain-
ing Partners FREDERICK BROOKMAN
MARSHALL and WILLIAM WILSON.
Tait & Co.
Amoy, 1st July, 1915. [719]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
(KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY
INTEREST due on 1st July, 1915,
will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 4
at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION, At Tientsin,
SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Hongkong,
Tientsin & Shanghai only.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong
only.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, At Tientsin &
Shanghai only.

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRA-
NGER, Hongkong only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 2s. and 6d.
in the £, will be—

ON £20 BONDS, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £ 1 6

Net amount payable 10 6

ON £100 BONDS, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 0 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £ 1 7 6

Net amount payable 22 12 6

ON £500 BONDS, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15 0 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £ 1 17 6

Net amount payable 13 12 6

Payment will be made in Cash at the Demand
Buying rate of exchange of the day this Coupon
is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION,
W. S. NATHAN,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [721]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of Members to be held on
MONDAY, 12th July, at 12 Noon, in the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, the
following Resolutions will be proposed, and if
carried by a majority of those present, and
entitled to vote will have effect—

1. That in the opinion of this Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Chamber, it is
inconsistent with the purpose for which the
Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent
with the obligations of the Chamber towards the
Government, and inconsistent with the
interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any
Member who is the subject of a nation between
which and Great Britain a state of war exists
shall continue to be a Member.

2. That accordingly the Rules to be altered by
the addition of the following new Rule to be
numbered XXV, viz.:

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation
between which and Great Britain a state
of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a
Member."

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [722]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested to
present to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE beg to say that our late father,
In HAK MING, alias In Tak Sing,
alias In Tuen Shau, a native of Ping Yuen
district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when
young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and
Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work
mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a
large sum of money, which was sent back to his
native country and invested in real estate, i.e.
over Sixty Houses for Shops in Swatow and
Mai Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses,
Shops and Schools, together with over Three
Thousand Acres of Agricultural Land.
These properties were all registered in the
Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi Mui-yuen
and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them
and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the
23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his
native country, Ping-yuen district. There are
seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is
entitled to a share of the said property. The
first son, named In Yut Hon, died some time
previously and left two sons named In Hin Wan
and In Yan Wan; the second son was named
In Yauk Loung alias In Kot Pang; the third
In Yauk Ko, alias In Fuk Ngom; the fourth
In Yauk Ngo, alias In Yam Sam; the fifth
In Yauk Kai, alias In Shing Chai; the sixth In
Yauk Wah; the seventh In Yauk Fook, alias
In Chia Ping; the eighth In Yauk Su, alias
Lou Chai; the ninth In Yauk Hing, alias In U
Min; the tenth In Yauk Ching, alias In Su
Ting; the eleventh In Yauk Tai; the twelfth
In Yauk Young; the thirteenth In Yauk Kwai
the fourteenth In Yauk Wong; the fifteenth
In Yauk Cheung; the sixteenth In Yauk
Ming; and there are also six or seven grand-
sons.

As we have so many near relations, it is
feared that among them there may be one or
two who might secretly contract debts. All we
brothers, therefore, had a meeting and decided
that no one be allowed secretly to sell or
mortgage the said property. We therefore beg
to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant
relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact,
that the said property cannot be mortgaged or
employed as security for obtaining loans of
money secretly, and if any of our brothers
should have secured any loan on such security
the creditor should demand the repayment of
it from the one who is responsible for it, other-
wise we will not be held responsible for any
debt contracted.

Signed:—In Yauk Ngo, In Yauk Loung,
In Yauk Kai, In Yauk Ko,
In Yauk Chow, In Yauk Wah,
In Yauk Fook, In Yauk Su,
In Yauk Tai, In Yauk Hing,
In Yauk Ching, In Yauk Young,
In Yauk Cheung, In Yauk Kwai,
In Yauk Wong, In Yauk Ming.
4th June, 4th Republican Year.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [690]

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

IN AID OF THE
BELGIANS IN ENGLAND AND IN
BELGIUM.

will be held in
THE GARDENS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
on
FRIDAY, JULY 9TH, FROM 4-7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY,
H.E. Major General KELLY, C.B., and Mrs.
KELLY, His Honour Sir WILLIAM BAKER,
DAVIES and Lady DAVIES, The Commodore
and Mrs. ANSTADTER.

By kind permission of Col. WATSON and the
Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will
play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
Admission 20 Cents. Tea 40 Cents.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

IF YOU SHAVE WITH
A SAFETY RAZOR
SAVE YOUR OLD
BLADES.

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

SAVE YOUR
BLADES

75 Cts. We can re-sharpen their usefulness
per re-sharpen them and make them
Dorson, like new.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [667]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD
near the Happy Retreat.
Apply to—
THE PLAISSETY MANTLE Co.,
113, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [720]

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, LYEEMUN VILLAS,
Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
RECOGNITION.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [501]

TO BE LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.
Apply to—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

"HOMEVILLE," No. 153, Wanchai
Road, 10-Roomed House, with
Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour.
TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 6 and
8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink
& Co.).
Apply to—
D. H.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [681]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano,
"FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road,
containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants'
Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,
for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hand Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession on or about 15th August next,
English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class
Modern Appliances throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
"PENNYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [589]

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLDFORD GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
59, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour
uninterrupted possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 3, DES
VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [135]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

STONE

GINGER-BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer
in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-
Beer is the flavour produced by
partial fermentation; without this no
Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to
be genuine.

90 CENTS PER DOZ.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 3RD, 1915.

CHINA AND CURRENCY
REFORM.

WE observe that a suggestion has been
made in a Shanghai contemporary that
the British Chambers of Commerce in
China could render a great service to
British enterprise if they would propound
a simple scheme for establishing a uniform
currency in China and press it upon the
consideration of the Chinese authorities.
Our readers scarcely need to be reminded
that since the Chinese Government, now
twelve years ago, definitely promised, by
the MACKAY Treaty, "to take the necessary
steps to provide for a uniform national
coinage which shall be legal tender in
payment of all taxes and other obligations
throughout the Empire" (now the
Republic), the Government of China has
sought and obtained a great deal of advice
on the subject, but, unhappily, the state
of the currency in China remains as
chaotic to-day as it was twelve years ago
when the Government promised the
reform. The Shanghai writer who now
makes an appeal to the British Chambers
of Commerce on the subject observes that:
"The writers on Chinese currency
matters, JANKS, VISSERING, and WAGEL,
have propounded many admirable theories,
but they are most of them beside the
mark, and we must wait till China is
in a more highly organized state before
any of them can be put into operation,
and we must use more homely instruments
in the meantime." It may be possible
for a British Chamber of Commerce to
formulate some more simple and practical
scheme than any that has yet been
recommended to the Chinese Government,
but there are indications that the
problem is now in a fair way to solution.
The Chinese themselves are beginning to
recognise the great inconvenience to
trade which arises from the chaotic state
of the currency in the provinces. As
inter-provincial trade relations increase
by the extension of railways the currency
evils are evidently forcing themselves
more and more upon the attention of the
Chinese people. Indeed, we gather from
the recently published report of the
Statistical Secretary of the Chinese

EUROPEANS AT LAW.

ACTION IN THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Hazlewood in the
Summary Court yesterday, the hearing
was continued of the case in which H.
Mace, of 98d, Wanchai Road, sued A. C.
Bower, storehouseman, of "B" block,
Married Quarters, Queen's Road East, for
\$73.41 for light and rental of part of No.
98d, Wanchai Road. The only amount in
dispute was \$35, damages in lieu of a
month's notice, the remainder having been
paid into Court.

Plaintiff told the Court that the defend-
ant at the end of May left the house
without saying a word, and he did not
even hand over the key. Plaintiff sent him
a letter and an account and he received a
reply which was read at a previous hear-
ing of the case. Plaintiff had to pay the
full month's rent for June himself. In
conversation on May 22nd he informed the
defendant that he would be leaving the
premises at the end of June, and would
give notice to the landlord accordingly.

In reply to Mr. Gardiner, who appear-
ed for the defendant, witness said the
parties and their families had been on the
best of terms for two years.

Mr. Gardiner (referring to the conversa-
tion on the 22nd May) asked—Did you not
in connection with this matter open the
conversation by stating that as you

required an extra room for your young
son, you intended to leave at the end of
the month, to which the defendant
replied: "You have not given me very
much notice."—Your reply, "I think I
have"—That was not the conversation.

I put it to you that you did not use the
word "June" in the conversation at all?

—I did.

I believe you or your wife saw the
removal of the things?—We could not
help it; my wife saw the removal.

Is there any reason, except that he took
your notice to mean the end of May, why
he should leave at the end of May?—I
don't know of any reason.

Mr. Gardiner said the whole question
was whether proper notice was given to
the defendant on the morning of May
22nd. It was in the defendant's mind
when he received the intimation that it
was intended that he should leave at the
end of the current month (May).

The defendant, giving evidence, said
that plaintiff on the 22nd May remarked:
"I intend giving up the house at the end
of the month as I require an extra room
for Willy." Defendant said "You have
not given me much time," and the reply
was "I think I have." In consequence
of that when he reached the Dockyard he
wrote to his wife on the same day. He
obtained other premises on May 29th, and
moved in two days later. On May 30th
the plaintiff said his wife came into the
kitchen and sorted out their pots and pans.
Not a word was ever said to him about
leaving before his time. No month was
ever mentioned by name and the con-
struction he put upon the conversation
was that the plaintiff intended to leave
the premises at the end of May. As
regards the key, it was left in the door.
There was no other reason for his leaving
the premises, and in fact he did not want
to leave.

Mr. Dixon (for plaintiff)—Why did you
not ask him which month he meant?—I
took it for granted he meant May.

Why did you slip out without saying
anything?—I had not notice from him to
leave.

Why did you not pay the rent for May
before you left?—I wrote and told him
he could have it on application and
carried it about in my pocket for four or
five days.

Mr. Gardiner submitted that there had
been a mutual mistake.

Judgment was reserved.

THE SALE OF THE SUI NOW.

RESERVE PRICE.

The Mainichi states that the reserve
price placed on the Sui Now, the H.A.L.
steamer lately condemned as lawful prize
and now offered for sale by the Navy
Department, will be between £170,000 and
£180

THE WAR.

LEYLAND LINER SUNK.

TWENTY AMERICANS DROWNED.

AUSTRALIANS ADVANCE IN GALLIPOLI.

ATTEMPT TO PIERCE FRENCH LINE.

ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS COMPLETELY CHECKED AT METZELAL.

Paris, July 1st.
5.00 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—
The battle in Argonne is particularly violent. We repulsed two further attacks. Another violent engagement at Metzeral completely checked the Germans, who sustained important losses.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO PIERCE FRENCH LINES.

Paris, July 2nd.
3.10 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—
The day has been quiet, except for a violent bombardment north of Arras and in the Aisne.

A German attack in the Baguelic district of Argonne on Wednesday was most violent, and aimed at piercing the French lines. Their heavy shells and asphyxiating bombs wrecked the first trenches, but the attack was stopped by the solidity of the second line. French counter-attacks immediately drove them back, the French advancing 300 metres beyond the first line. Two German attacks on Thursday were immediately stopped.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE REARGUARD FIGHTING.

Petrograd, July 2nd.

A communiqué says:—
The enemy's offensive between the rivers Vepz and Bug continues. There was fierce rearguard fighting on Tuesday on the Tomasov-Zamosev road, and also on the roads towards Sokal. The enemy in Galicia on Tuesday and Wednesday persistently attacked between Kamionka and Haliw, but were repulsed with heavy loss, we taking a thousand prisoners.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS STORMED.

ENEMY CLAIMS TO HAVE TAKEN 150,000 PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, July 2nd.

A German communiqué says:—
After severe fighting General von Linsingen stormed the Russian positions east of Guilalipa, and north and south of Rohatyn, capturing 2,331 prisoners. The armies commanded by Generals von Linsingen, von Mackensen, and Worsach took in June 151,000 prisoners, 80 guns, and 268 machine-guns.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SEVERE FIGHTING ALONG THE ISONZO.

London, July 2nd.

As Austrian communiqué mentions that severe fighting has taken place along the Isonzo front, following a general Italian attack, principally on the positions to the north-east of Monfalcone and a bridgehead at Gorizia. While the communiqué claims that the attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, it admits that the Italians reached the first line of trenches.

ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITION.

AUSTRIANS' UNSUCCESSFUL NIGHT ATTACKS.

Rome, July 2nd.

A communiqué says:—
Vigorous enemy night attacks in the Passes of Monte Croce and Polipiccolo, in Carnia, in which the enemy employed flares, searchlights, and asphyxiating bombs, were repulsed.

The Italians have occupied an important position at the head of the Resia Valley, commanding Pizzzo.

The advance of the Italians in the Isonzo zone is uninterrupted, but slow, owing to the necessity of winning the ground from the enemy by inches and immediately fortifying it. Persistent rains have increased the difficulties and transformed the branches into torrents. Repeated enemy night attacks on the 30th June to retake their lost positions were repulsed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

Petrograd, July 1st.

The bombardment of Windau lasted 15 minutes, and little damage was done. The Russians suffered no casualties either ashore or afloat.

EXPLOITS OF THE "E1"

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION.

London, July 1st.

Details received from Malta concerning the exploits of the E1 show that the submarine remained in the Sea of Marmara until her provision of torpedoes were exhausted. There was only one miss, when the strong currents in the Constantinople Harbour deflected the torpedo, which hit the jetty. When crossing the minefield on leaving the Sea of Marmara, the submarine struck the cable of a mine. There was no room to manoeuvre owing to the number of mines. Accordingly, the submarine towed the cable and mine a distance of 11 miles. Despite the extremity of their danger, everyone on board was very cool.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

TURKS' EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

London, July 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, in a message dated the 22nd June, says:—

There has been little change in the situation at Gallipoli since the assault on the 4th June. Fighting continues, especially on our left, where we are persistently pushing forward in the teeth of determined opposition. These encounters have been mostly in the nature of local affairs by one or two battalions, with the object of capturing a particular trench, but twice recently big engagements developed, both being unsatisfactory to the enemy.

ARTILLERY SUPERIORITY

On the evening of the 18th June, the Turks, whose artillery had lately been very active, opened a general bombardment with high explosives preparatory to an infantry attack, but the troops in the trenches were quite unshaken, while the Allies' artillery replied crushingly, giving the correspondent the impression that their guns were more numerous and their fire more rapid than the enemy's.

The Turkish attack in the night was feeble on our left, but developed furiously in the Centre, where the situation was complicated by the fact that a Brigade had that night prepared a local advance on its own account. When they advanced they found the enemy manning his trenches preparatory to attacking. We lost a trench, which we recovered, however, during the night. On the left we gained ground.

ATTACK BEHIND A SHRAPNEL CURTAIN.

The French on the 21st June attacked the defences of Kerevedere ravine, charging behind a fine shrapnel curtain from the 7th, which were firing so rapidly that the reports merged into each other, even when the observer was close behind. The French infantry quickly captured three lines of trenches and held two of them against persistent counter-attacks. The fighting was very severe. The French infantry were continuously under heavy rifle and artillery fire for over 16 hours. A few nights ago an Irish battalion captured a trench in a night attack, capturing 30 prisoners and accounting in other ways for 60 Turks.

HAND GRENADES AND MAXIMS.

Hand grenades and Maxims are playing an increasingly important part in the fighting. The enemy are causing some trouble with cricket-ball bombs. There are stories of these bombs being thrown backward and forward to the trenches like tennis balls. The Australians recently organized a bomb-throwing competition at the enemy's trenches for prizes. An elaborate code of rules put out of action any thrower exposing himself.

Machine-guns are the strongest point in the Turkish defence. Without them the Turks would be unable to stop our attacks, while it is doubtful if the Turk himself would make the attacks did he not know that the Germans working the maxims in the second line would fire on him if he failed to advance with the requisite alacrity.

The Turkish trenches are extraordinarily deep, sometimes as much as ten feet.

There are signs that the enemy's reserves of trained men are failing.

WASTE OF AMMUNITION.

The enemy's enfilading fire from the Asiatic shore recently increased in intensity. Apparently they have mounted behind the ridges overlooking the Plain of Troy naval guns from the *Gedden* and the *Bredon*. On the 19th June 500 of these shells fell on Southern Gallipoli, but the damage done was ridiculously small. "I was watching the working parties, among whom a dozen shells fell in a quarter of an hour," says the correspondent. "Not a man was touched, and not a man left his work, although shelter was close at hand."

LOSSES IN DARDANELLES.

London, July 1st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the British Naval and Military casualties at the Dardanelles to the 31st May were:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed	498	6,927
Wounded	1,134	23,542
Missing	92	6,445
	1,722	36,814

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRALIANS' DEMONSTRATION.

AN ADVANCE OF 700 YARDS.

London, July 2nd.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, in a despatch, describes the Australians' demonstration in northern Gallipoli in conjunction with the British attack on Monday. He says that, covered by the fire of the warships, they advanced for 700 yards. The artillery meanwhile were effectively shelling the enemy's reserves. The troops returned to the trenches in the afternoon, after repulsing enemy counter-attacks.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA AND THE WAR.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 2nd.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) said:—
"I will enquire as to the number of shops in India owned or managed by Germans. Only a few licences to trade are granted without conditions, but I am communicating with the Raj."

Mr. Oertel, of the Public Works, Assam, has lived in India for 37 years, and renounced his nationality before he went. From a report received in the Spring I am satisfied that there are no grounds for dispensing with his services."

"No steps have been taken to compel every European to join the Volunteers. It would be unsuitable in special circumstances in India, but there has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of Volunteers."

"I am in close communication with both the Raj and the Munitions Department regarding the participation of India in the manufacture of munitions."

FALLEN MOSLEMS.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THEIR DEPENDENTS.

London, July 2nd.

A Committee of the Islamic Society is raising funds for the endowment of the widows and orphans of Moslem soldiers killed in the war. The appeal for subscriptions emphasises the hereditary and traditional fidelity of the Moslems in India.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

WAR AND THE TRADE.

London, July 2nd.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. James Warren said that in view of the uncertainty of the outlook when war broke out they could congratulate themselves upon the comparative speed with which the position had been cleared. Despite the Russians' inability to take their usual share of the demand they were able to deal with a large supply. The working classes had more money to spend, and the requirements, especially for the Army, were considerable. Condemning Lord Crewe's vetoing of the Labour Enfranchisement Bill, he said if there was anything in it prejudicial to the coolies it would not be sponsored by the Raj. The committee were continuing to press their claims, and they hoped to have better news for the industry in the new Year.

UNINTERRED ALIENS IN INDIA.

London, July 2nd.

In the House of Lords, Lord Seearie raised the question of the uninterred alien missionaries in India.

Lord Islington (Under-Secretary of State for India) said that the report for which Mr. Austen Chamberlain had asked had not arrived. The question of alien enemies in India was peculiarly difficult. There were institutions staffed by Germans and any system of wholesale internment was impossible without some arrangement of substitution. The question was receiving the closest attention here and in India, and nothing would be left undone to safeguard the interests and the safety of India.

SCARCITY OF COTTON IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, July 2nd.

The *Lokaleuriger* reports that the Army Command in Brandenburg forbade the manufacture of cotton goods.

SUPPRESSION OF GERMAN PEACE ARTICLE.

Amsterdam, July 1st.

Socialist papers in Konigsberg and Georitz have been suppressed for reprinting the *Varaer's* peace article.

HELP THE FARMERS.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

London, July 2nd.

Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has issued an official appeal to women of all classes to assist the farmers.

TRUSTEES' LOAN BILL.

London, July 2nd.

The Trustees' Loan Bill has passed all its stages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS.

* SCHEME BY LONDON STORES.

London, July 2nd.

The great London stores such as Whiteley's and Harrod's have devised a scheme of co-operation and interchange of a small staff of mechanics so as to release the maximum number of skilled men to manufacture munitions. It is hoped smaller businesses will act similarly, and also undertake to retrain their volunteer munition workers.

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE JUSTIFIED.

It is officially announced the enrolments are so satisfactory that the voluntary principle is justifying itself. Twenty thousand have been enrolled during the last two days.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS BILL.

London, July 2nd.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Ministry of Munitions Bill unanimously.

PREVENTING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

London, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on munitions, Sir John Simon announced that Sir Babington Smith will be Chairman of the tribunal to deal with the limitation of profits under the Bill.

On a motion by Mr. Lloyd George, a clause was added to the Bill utilising the existing machinery in regard to the mining, cotton, and railway industries for the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

Replying to criticisms, Mr. Lloyd George said that if the men refused to obey their leaders then a Royal Proclamation would be made.

REALISING THEIR DUTY.

COTTON WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

London, July 2nd.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that he had received resolutions from the cotton people practically amounting to a guarantee that there would be no strike or stoppage during the war.

They conferred to-day with Mr. Runciman and Mr. Henderson.

COLONIES' GIFTS OF AEROPLANES.

London, July 2nd.

Queen Alexandra in Saturday will present the Flying Corps with the aeroplanes subscribed by South Africa, the West Indies, Gibraltar, and Hongkong through the Overseas Club. Further aeroplanes have been promised.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

London, July 2nd.

The investment in the War Loan of the Prudential Assurance Company has been increased from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN FRENCH FACTORY.

MANY WOMEN INCINERATED.

Marseilles, July 2nd.

An explosion destroyed a factory where 100 persons, including 80 women, were employed. Fire broke out, and was so fierce that only ten were rescued alive, but these were badly injured. Only four bodies of women were able to be recovered.

"BRIDES OF THE BATH" CASE.

SMITH SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, July 2nd.

George Smith was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in the famous "Brides-in-the-Bath" case for the murder of Bessie Mundy in a bath.

INTERESTING INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question tabled by Sir J. D. Lees whether the selection of a Judge of the High Court in Madras to fill the vacancy in the Council of the Governor-General is to be regarded as a precedent for making the judicial office a stepping stone to high executive appointments, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the appointment of Sir C. Sankaran Nair was made by his predecessor, and did not indicate any precedent or the abandonment of any general principle of selection. The only inference to be drawn is that the Secretary of State will always get the best man he can.

RACE MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

London, July 1st.

As a result of negotiations between Mr. Runciman and the Jockey Club, race meetings will be held at Newmarket fortnightly for the remainder of the season.

[FROM THE MANILA "CARLENEWS."]

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

New York, June 25th.

In the forty-ninth boat race between the two great American universities Yale came in a winner to-day, beating Harvard by a third of a length.

BUILDING TRADES' DISPUTE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 25th.

Two hundred thousand men are affected by the decision of the employers in the building trades of this city to shut down, which was announced to-day.

For some time past there has been a serious dispute between the men and their employers, but it had been hoped that the points involved would have been found susceptible of settlement. The decision of the employers amounts to a lock-out, and will affect Chicago as materially as the recent traction strike which paralyzed traffic.

EARTHQUAKES SHAKE CALIFORNIA.

Washington, June 25th.

Five more severe earthquake shocks have been felt on the Lower California border. No details of damage done are at hand.

HONGKONG MAN'S BAPTISM OF FIRE.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. James Judah, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., has received an interesting letter, dated 30th May, from his brother, Mr. J. H. Judah, who is well-known in Hongkong. Mr. Judah, who went Home from Singapore last November and enlisted in the King Edward's Horse (commanded by the late Minister for War, Colonel J. E. B. Seely), was a prominent member of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Trooper Judah writes:—"We have been out at the front close on a month now, and only a few days ago received our baptism of fire. We were four days and five nights in the trenches, together with the Canadians. We were under heavy shell fire on two occasions, but although the shells were dropping pretty near, I managed to preserve my composure. These 'Jack Johnsons' make one feel uneasy. I was almost smothered in mud and earth when one dropped two yards in front of me and made a huge hole. Our casualties amounted to about 70 killed and wounded; in my troop there were seven out of 34. We were in a captured German trench—immediately facing the enemy, and although we had a hot time under their shrapnel, they must have feared worse, as our guns gave them hell, smashed up their trenches, and gave them no time to repair the damage with sandbags, but they heaped their own dead and used them as a parapet against our fire. We succeeded in pushing the enemy back a good distance, and as this particular part of the line is of special importance we were congratulated by General Alderson, commanding the Canadian Division, on our work. He also told us that as soon as the 2nd Canadian contingent arrives we shall most probably be relieved, and we and the other Canadian Cavalry (Strathcona's Horse and the Royal Canadian Dragoons), now working as infantry, will in all probability see our horses again."

"We are now having a rest in a farm six miles to the rear of the firing-line, but I hope we don't go to the same place again. The Canadians lost heavily. I fellow told me this afternoon that out of 115 men only eight were left. That is—d—d gas got my eye. I hope we escape it, as one gets a poor chance against it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GERMAN ARMS IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir—I am sorry to see that the Imperial Arms of Germany are still being exhibited all over the front of the German Government Bank in Queen's Road, in spite of the protesting letter of "D.C." to the papers last May. How long will this exhibition of the German Arms be allowed to remind us of the foulest Government of modern times? This Tatoo pirates were gentlemen compared with the pagan German savages of to-day. (A number of very indignant speeches were made in the Colony at the time of this piracy.) I feel sorry for the British firms occupying and compelled to pay rent for Offices with this German Vulture Arms hanging outside their windows. This truly could only happen in a British Colony.

The King has caused the Kaiser's banner to be removed from the Chipp at Windsor and struck his name off the roll of Knights of the Garter. Why don't we remove his Arms here?

VOX POPULI.

BURGLARIES IN KOWLOON.

Burglars would appear to have been busy during the week-end at Kowloon, several reports of robbery having been made to the police.

Mr. B. Wylie of 1, Granville Road complains that a burglar entered his room by climbing a waterspout, entered an open window, and stole a lady's gold-filled keyless watch, valued at \$11, a gold chain, valued at \$11, and a silver ear case, valued at \$5.

Mr. Chok, of No. 3, Punjabis Buildings, Granville Road, states that some person entered her house by forcing the lock of the door and stole property valued at \$7.50 and \$4.50 in money.

Mrs. Edwards, reports that in the early hours of the morning on the 1st inst., one person entered her bedroom by climbing the waterspout to the verandah, and stole a keyless watch valued at \$20, and \$9 in money.

INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from care and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

They are a perfect blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Stomach Complaints, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by WHOLESALE and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. CONSTANCE CO., LTD., Sole Importers, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending PLASMON

Because "Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin, 71-4

By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.

FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

MERRYWEATHERS' Best Quality

CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute:

"DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB"

Lined with Best Para Rubber when required.

Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations:—
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LTD., Greenwich, London, S.E.



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

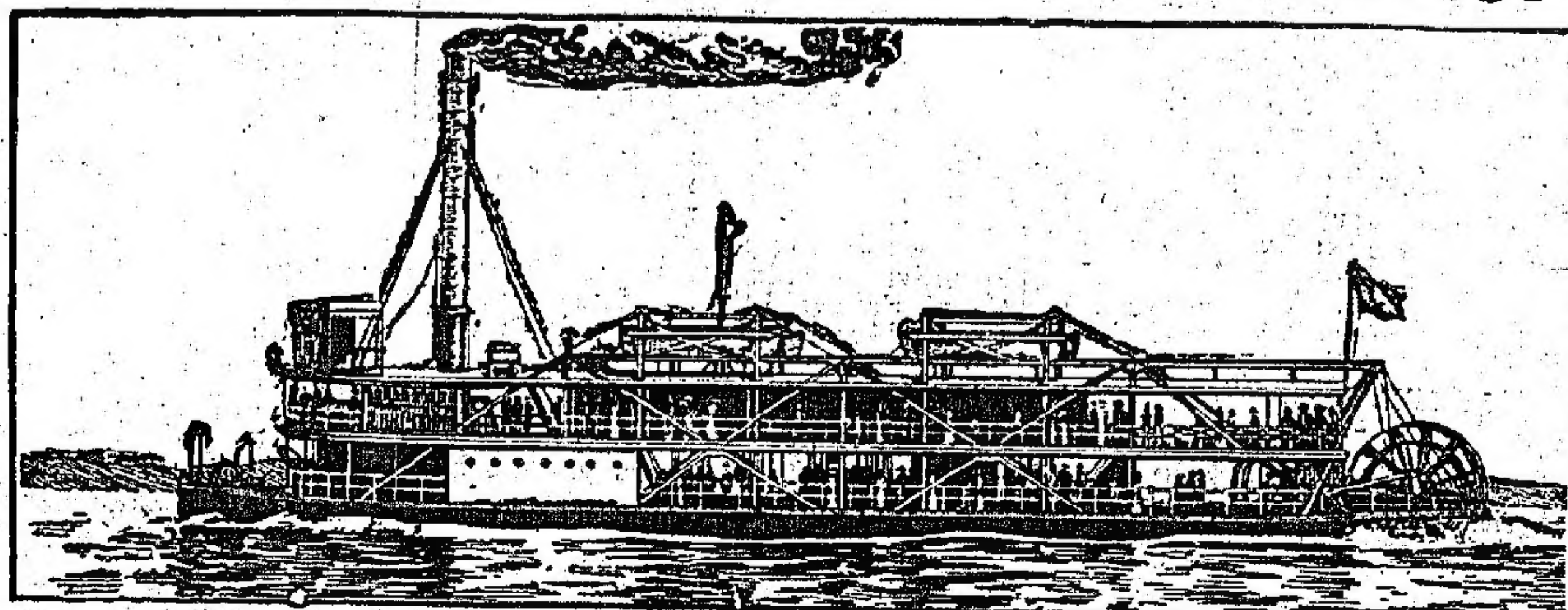
Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide repute. Of All Storekeepers.

Sole Agents: Messrs. Leitch & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool & London.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—
YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

THE MALAY STATES AND THE WAR.

HOW THE CHINESE COOLIES BEHAVED.

In his annual report the Hon. Mr. R. G. Watson, the Resident at Perak, comments as follows on the war's effect upon the industries of the State.

At the beginning of August immediately following on the outbreak of war, the condition of the two main industries, tin and rubber, became matters of very serious concern. Steadily falling prices, especially for tin, followed by the closing of the Home markets, brought about a complete cessation of local business. With the assistance of the Colonial Government, to whom a debt of gratitude is due for their timely aid, it was possible to tide over the bad time. Advances were made against rubber, to the less wealthy companies, to enable them to meet immediate obligations to their coolies. The latter also rose to the occasion, accepting part payment in kind, the balance being deferred for a month, when payment was made in full. For a time prepared rubber was allowed to be exported free of duty, but it was not long before the Home market was re-opened, though only to a limited extent at first. From that time there was a little cause for anxiety, except as regards a possible shortage of labour owing to the prohibition of the immigration of deck passengers from Southern India. The recuperative powers of rubber, which falsified the predictions of many, may perhaps be exemplified by the fact that of the sum allowed for advances in this State, less than one-tenth was utilised. In the tin market the Government became a purchaser at a certain price so long as there were no dealers at a higher rate.

A price of \$60 was maintained until a few days later a higher price was obtainable. The action undoubtedly created confidence and gave employers and employees time to prepare for the new conditions. After a meeting at which the Acting Resident explained the situation to the Chinese and asked their co-operation, the Committee of the Chinese Miners' and Planters' Associations issued a circular, informing the coolies why lower wages were imperative for a time, and urging them to continue work, and accept the new conditions. Statistics taken from over 100 mining concessions show that the following reductions were made: Kong 82 King coolies, from 35-40 cents a day to 15-20 cents; Fribute coolies, an average 20 per cent. reduction; Natchang coolies, an average of 25 per cent.; Contract rates to other coolies, about the same.

In view of these figures it is difficult not to agree with the Protector when he writes:

"The general body of mining coolies showed admirable self-restraint, and I do think no other labour force in the world would have behaved so well. The new terms, involving in many cases a very considerable reduction of wages, were accepted with no disturbance of the public peace, except for some threatened rioting at Tronoh."

There was a brief period in October, when it was found necessary to reduce the price to \$37—action not at once understood by the Chinese and aggravated by the rumours spread by certain interested parties; this misunderstanding was soon set at rest—an improvement in price very shortly followed and was maintained to the end of the year.

The price of food-stuffs naturally rose to some extent, but not abnormally in the larger towns. Attempts were made by petty shopkeepers in outstations to take advantage of the situation, but these were quickly suppressed, and it was never found necessary to make use of the power to prescribe prices.

The Hon. Mr. J. R. O. Alworth, Acting Resident of Negri Sembilan, makes in his report the following reference to the Chinese labourers:

"In contrast with the unexceptional conduct of the mining labourers who are employed and controlled by their fellow-countrymen, signs of trouble were manifested on a number of estates where Chinese labourers are employed by Europeans, and controlled through the agency of labour contractors. Considerable anxiety was caused by the demeanour of the labourers on several of these estates and the Assistant Protector of Chinese had to pay many visits in order to explain the situation so far as it could be appreciated by the coolies and assure them that non-payment of full wages was a purely temporary measure. No serious trouble occurred."

It is reported from Paris that in the buildings of the Turkish War Office a large infernal machine has been found. The clockwork had been regulated in such a way that the explosion should have taken place at the very moment all Ministers and officers were expected to take counsel with one another.

GERMAN INSULTS.

REPLY TO AMERICA'S NOTE ON THE "LUSITANIA."

The text of the German Note to the United States on the subject of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and the German submarine warfare runs as follows:—

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to his communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through the German submarine warfare.

The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations of the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

Regarding firstly the cases of the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight*, the American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone which have been guilty of no hostile acts to attacks by submarine or submarines or aviators; on the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid such attacks on such ships. As neutral ships in recent months have suffered through German submarine warfare owing to mistakes in identification, it is only a question of quite isolated and exceptional cases attributable to the British Government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behaviour of masters of ships. The German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship not itself at fault has been damaged by German submarine or aviators, has expressed regret at the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by the conditions, has offered indemnification.

"CUSHING" AND "GULFLIGHT."

The cases of the *Cushing* and *Gulflight* will be treated on the same principles. Investigation in both cases is in progress, and the result will presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can, if necessary, be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry, as provided by Article 3 of The Hague agreement of October 18, 1907.

When sinking the British steamer *Falaba* the commander of the German submarine had the intention to allow the passengers and crew a complete opportunity for safe escape. It was only when the master did not obey orders to heave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes time, and fired a torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the *Falaba*.

SINKING OF THE "LUSITANIA."

"Regarding the loss of life in the sinking of the British passenger steamer *Lusitania*, the German Government has already expressed to the neutral Governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their States have lost their lives on this occasion."

"The German Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the *Lusitania* may have escaped the attention of the American Government. In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both Governments, the Government considers it first necessary to convince itself that that information accessible to both Governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord."

"The Government of the United States proceeded on the assumption that the *Lusitania* was to be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The Imperial Government allows itself in this connection to point out that the *Lusitania* was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and was carried expressly as such in the 'Navy List' issued by the British Admiralty."

"It is further known to the Imperial Government from trustworthy reports of its agents and of neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons, and manned with persons who are specially trained for serving guns. The *Lusitania*, too, according to information received here, had cannon on board which were mounted and concealed under the deck. The Imperial Government further has the honour to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming."

NOT "UNDEFENDED."

"As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British Government also offered high prizes, and has already paid such rewards. The Imperial Government, in view of these facts, indubitably now to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the Admiralty staff of the German navy as 'undefended.' The German commanders, consequently, are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of prize law which they had before always followed."

"Finally, the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the *Lusitania* on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 4,400 cases of ammunition, intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the Fatherland's service."

"The German Government believes that it is acting in justified self-defence in seeking by all means of warfare at its disposal to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy. The British Shipping Company must have been aware of the danger to which passengers on board the *Lusitania* were exposed."

BLAMING THE COMPANY.

"Under these conditions, the company, in embarking them notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition on board and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty for it. The company was, therefore, wantonly guilty of the death of so many

passengers. There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the *Lusitania* is chiefly attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by the torpedo.

"The *Lusitania*'s passengers would otherwise in all human probability have been saved. The Imperial Government considers the above-mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government."

GERMAN "GOOD INTENTIONS."

"The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania* until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here how it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States Government to London and Berlin as a basis for a *modus vivendi* in the conducting of maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain."

"The Imperial Government by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realisation of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government."

"The undersigned takes occasion, etc.— (Signed) JACOB."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Falke	Haiphong
Greg	Sydney
Henry Garrow	Hen Y Garrow
Hongkong, 23 and 24, Cornsight Road	Singapore
Kwongshing	Hongkong
Kwongshing	Kuala Lumpur
Limkwa, 11, Bonham St.	Taipei

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Jenyon	Shanghai
Kwongshing	Shanghai
Limkwa, 11, Castle Road	Amoy
Maute	Shanghai
Ngin Koo, Bonham St., W.	Swatow
Poonkong, Gabil St.	Shanghai

CHURCH SERVICES

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. Sunday, 4th July, 1915. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Psalms, Venite, Lesson, Psalms, of the 4th evening; To Deum, Cables in F; Jubilate, Cables in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon), Hymns, 166 and 279. F.B.—Palm 19, verses 11, 12 and 13 in union; Psalm 20, verses 5 and 6 in union; Psalm 21, verses 7, 8 and 13 in union; Hymns, 166, verses 1, 3 and 6 in union. Evening (8.45 p.m.) Responses, Psalms, of the 4th evening; (1) Magnificat, Te Deum (11th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Goodenough (11th evening); Hymns, 215, 228 and 31.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 4th July, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. A. Featherstone. UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 4th July, Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 359, 387, 186 and 639; Communion at 12 Noon. Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Hymns, 353, 281, 53 and 254. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

WEATHER REPORT

On the 2nd at 10.45 a.m.—The northern depression has passed into the Pacific and pressure has increased moderately over N. Japan; moderate decreases are general elsewhere.

Pressure is highest over the Vikayas, and in the Pacific to the East of the Bonins; it is abnormally low on the continent, especially in the neighbourhoods of Haiphong and Shanghai. Fresh to strong S.W. monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DIRECTION.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, squally, rain.)
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd to 9th July.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Satur.	3	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		2 5	4 3	6 40	3 4
Sun.	4	1 31	6 4	8 19	1 8
		3 20	4 5	8 20	3 4
Mon.	5	2 53	4 7	9 2	2 3
		4 4	4 8	10 16	3 7
Tues.	6	4 21	4 2	9 45	2 9
		4 46	5 2	11 50	2 7
Wed.	7	5 50	3 8	10 28	2 9
		6 25	5 6	6 52	2 2
Thurs.	8	7 9	3 7	11 13	3 1
		6 6	6 0	1 56	1 8
Fri.	9	8 14	3 6	8 14	3 6
		9 34	6 4	0 1	3 2
		9 3	5 6	2 14	1 3



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIABLE FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

It Is So Easy To Get Rid of Skin Troubles

By Using Cuticura Soap exclusively and a little Cuticura Ointment

occasionally that it is a pity not to do so in all cases of pimples, redness, roughness, itchings and irritations.

Samples Free by Post

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with full book free from nearest depot. Newbury, 27, Chancery Lane, London; W. T. & Co., Sydney; N. B. & Co., London; J. & Co., Town; Muller, Melbourne & Co., Victoria; and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

BEETHAM'S La-Rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION

can be kept in perfect condition all the year round by a regular use of Beetham's La-Rola. It effectively removes all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, etc., and is delightfully soothing and refreshing at all times. Of all high-class Creams and Soaps. Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for a mysterious ailment, thousands of men and women keep a box of Martin's Apollo Steel Pills in their homes as a safeguard against the possibility of the return of this dangerous and painful disease. It is a French Remedy for a mysterious ailment, thousands of men and women keep a box of Martin's Apollo Steel Pills in their homes as a safeguard against the possibility of the return of this dangerous and painful disease.

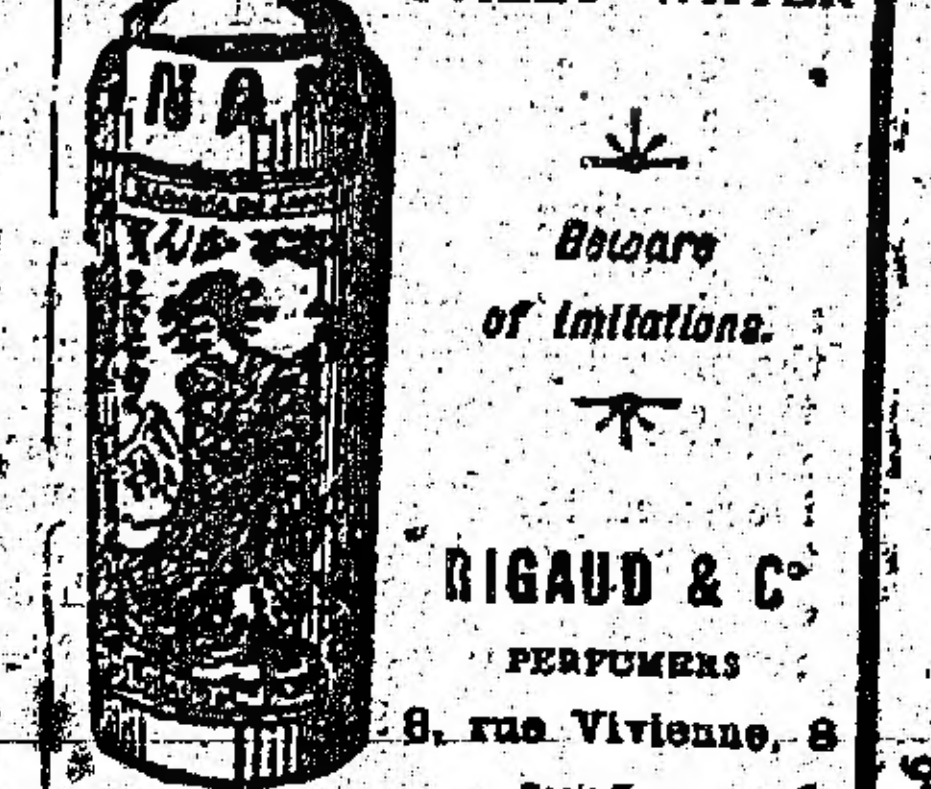
MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

Manufactured by M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

RIGAUD'S KANAGA

OF JAPAN

TOILET WATER



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSHALLS and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu,	16,030	THURSDAY, July, at Noon.
	KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	20,000	THURSDAY, July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Komatsubara,	12,500	THURSDAY, July, at 4 P.M.
	SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa,	12,500	TUESDAY, July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeeda,	9,020	FRIDAY, July, at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomianga,	13,500	TUESDAY, August, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	HAKATA MARU Capt. K. Washima,	12,500	FRIDAY, July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto,	12,500	TUESDAY, July.
KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Sakamoto,	8,000	TUESDAY, July.
SHANGHAI MOJI and KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. ...	12,500	THURSDAY, July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomianga,	13,500	FRIDAY, July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU Capt. Murei,	21,000	TUESDAY July, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—
E. A. PEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

